

TEUTONS BLOW UP HALICZ FORTS AS RUSS DRAW NEAR

London Hears Austrians Already Are in Retreat From Important Galician Town.

ITS CAPTURE BY RUSSIANS GRAVE PERIL TO LEMBERG

Has Presented Most Serious Obstacle to Advance of Czar's Forces Against Galician Capital.

PLAN TO CUT OFF RETREAT

Flanking Movement by Gen. Letchitsky May Result in Capture of Part of the Austrian Garrison.

LONDON, September 9.—The fall of Halicz, southeast of Lemberg, in Galicia, appears imminent, according to unofficial dispatches from Petrograd. The Austrians are reported to be blowing up the forts in Halicz, and the Russians are said to have occupied some of them. It is further unofficially reported that the Russians on the left bank of the Dniester are bombarding the retreating Austrians.

According to reliable reports that reached here tonight the greater part of the garrison already has retreated to the northwest along the railroad which runs to Lemberg.

Austrian Forts in Ruins.

The great ring of forts which hedged in the Galician city is now a mass of smoking ruins. Protruding into the swift current of the Dniester is a tangled mass of wreckage that was the big span linking together the north and south sections of the city. On the left bank of the river the shell-torn walls of the Halicz railroad station look down on the ruins of cars and tracks and other rolling stock.

The Russians are in possession of the entire left bank of the stream opposite the city. Their heavy guns are already in position and are raking the whole area with an unceasing fire. At some places Gen. Letchitsky's troops, according to the reports, have forced the Dniester and have established themselves amid the ruins of the forts which the Austrians destroyed as they retired. Preparations are going on with all swiftness for the transport of strong Russian forces from their last stronghold in Lemberg to the ruins of the city.

May Cut Off Retreat.

Not content with capturing the fortress, the Russian commander is trying to execute a flank movement that will cut off part of the retreating forces at a point on the railroad several miles northwest of the city. The right wing of the combined army of Russian and Volhynian, bolstered by German and Turkish troops, has been turned and thrust back from the Gnila Lipa just outside the city limits, and the breach thus effected may permit Letchitsky to drive a wedge between the forces retreating from Halicz and the main group. On the Narayvka the Russians apparently are forging ahead as fast as the Russian forces are retreating. In this region the Teutons forces are presenting stronger resistance, but the Russians' success at Halicz will put at naught all their efforts here and will compel them to withdraw until the whole line of defense is straitened.

Puts Lemberg in Peril.

There is little doubt that the latest stroke of the czar's commanders in Galicia has paved the way for the immediate capture of Lemberg. Nowhere have the Teutons put up a more stubborn defense as that which rested on Halicz. From this point the Russian advance should be swift and overwhelming. The czar's forces continue to gain ground in the wooded Carpathians, south of Lemberg. Another series of heights was seized today and 500 prisoners were added to the already large total taken in this sector.

Opening Road to Lemberg.

PETROGRAD, September 9, 12:30 p.m., via London.—The desperate fighting developing around Halicz and along a twenty-five-mile front northward, as far as the source of the Zlota Lipa, represents one of the most important phases of the campaign against Lemberg.

Gradually driven back from its stubbornly defended position, the Count von Bothmer's army in the last ten days has had to retire five miles westward from the Zlota Lipa line defenses to positions along the Gnila Lipa and its tributary, the Narayvka. These operations, properly speaking, have not pierced the enemy lines, but the Austrian retreat left Halicz in a critical position. It was surrounded on three sides and was saved from immediate capture only by the excellent natural defense afforded by the high right bank of the Dniester, on which it is located.

Hard Struggle Expected.

But even if these reports are true, the Russians look for a hard struggle. (Continued on Second Page.)

RUMANIANS RETAKE TOWN IN DOBRUDJA FROM THE BULGARS

Dobric, Strongly Fortified, Had Been Captured by Invaders September 4.

HARD BLOWS ARE DEALT ENEMY ON OTHER FRONTS

Offensive in Northern Transylvania Continues, Several More Towns Being Occupied.

AIDED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Bucharest Statement Gives Czar's Forces Equal Credit for Victory Won in Battles East of the Danube.

LONDON, September 9.—Fighting on three fronts, the Rumanians have dealt hard blows at the armies of the central powers. In Dobrudja, or southeastern Rumania, Rumanian troops, aided by Russians, have driven the Bulgarians from the fortified town of Bazardjik, or Dobric, which was captured by the Bulgarians September 4. The Bulgarians also were forced to evacuate another town in Dobrudja.

In northern Transylvania the Rumanians, continuing their offensive in the region of Cisk Szareda, have occupied Olah Toplitza and a number of other towns. Bucharest records the repulse of an Austro-Hungarian attack south of Mehadia, north of Orsova, on the Danube.

Bucharest Reports Victories.

BUCHAREST, September 8, via London, September 9, 7:30 p.m.—The Bulgarians have been driven from Bazardjik, or Dobric, in southeastern Rumania, by Russian and Rumanian troops, says the official communication issued by the Rumanian war office today. In northern Transylvania the Rumanians have occupied Olah Toplitza and five other towns. The statement follows: "Northern and western fronts: After a sharp action we occupied Olah Toplitza (forty-two miles northwest of Cisk Szareda), San Milai, Delne (thirty miles east of Cisk Szareda), Glurghiu and Semmelian. An enemy attack south of Mehadia (fifty miles north of Orsova, on the Danube) was repulsed. "Southern front: Russian and Rumanian troops drove the Bulgarians from Bazardjik (Dobric) and Dobasi. "Enemy aeroplanes bombed Constantza (on the Rumanian Black sea coast), wounding two women and a child."

Rumanian Port Bombed.

BERLIN, September 9, via London.—The admiralty made the following announcement today:

"One of our submarines successfully shelled Mangalia, on the Rumanian Black sea coast."

A description of an encounter between Russian and Bulgarian troops north of Dobrich (Bazardjik), in southeastern Rumania, printed in the Sofia newspaper, Kamkama, and transmitted by the Overseas News Agency, follows: "A Russian cavalry brigade, assisted by a few advanced infantry battalions, attacked the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians allowed the Russian cavalry to approach close to their position. The Russian then moved down the whole brigade with an annihilating fire. The Bulgarians fled in panic, being unable to resist the Bulgarian shell fire. The whole battlefield was covered with Russian dead, among whom was the commander of the Bulgarian division. "When the Russians cried out 'Little brothers,' the Bulgarians answered, 'No, we are not brothers.' "The Bulgarian soldiers were embittered especially because they found Russian soldiers in the Dobrich barracks, and that others had been carried off by the Rumanians."

BULGAR PREMIER OPTIMISTIC.

Says Rumania's Entry Into War Is One of Events Assuring Victory.

BERLIN, September 9, by wireless to Saville.—The Cologne Gazette publishes an interview with Premier Radoslawoff of Bulgaria, who declares that the rapid and successful advance of German and Bulgarian troops in eastern Rumania demonstrates the military prowess of Bulgaria, as well as the entrance of Rumania into the war as a nation. The premier explained that the delay of a few days in Bulgaria's declaration of war on Rumania was necessary for the purpose of completing certain strategic movements in secret.

Bulgaria's relations with Greece remain amicable, the premier said. The entrance of Rumania into the war is characterized as the last of the series of events which will lead to the definite victory of the central powers and their allies.

Diplomatic Representations Held Up.

STOCKHOLM, September 9, via London.—According to the Dagbladet Nyheter, the diplomatic representatives of the central powers who departed from Rumania after that country entered the war, have been held up at Ulesborg, Finland, on their way home.

BLOWS BY BRITISH DRIVE ENEMY BACK ON SOMME FRONT

London Reports Capture of Ginchy and All Positions to Leuze Wood.

BIG GAIN FOR FRENCH IN THE VERDUN SECTOR

Whole Section of Trenches East of Fleury Taken by a Brilliant Assault.

GERMAN LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Reports Indicate That Severest Kind of Fighting Again Is in Progress Along the Lines in Northern France.

LONDON, September 10, 1:20 a.m.—British troops have been engaged in the heaviest kind of fighting along a three-and-one-half-mile front on the Somme, extending from High wood to Leuze wood, and have captured the Ginchy, which lies almost directly north of Combes, and all the ground between Ginchy and Leuze wood.

On a front of more than a quarter mile the British gained 300 yards east of High wood and northeast of Pozieres captured 600 yards of German trenches. In these engagements the German casualties, according to the British official statement, were extremely heavy.

French Also Make Gains.

Likewise, the French, forcing the attack in the Verdun sector, captured a whole section of German trenches east of Fleury, the assault here being characterized by the French war office as a brilliant action.

The latest British successes were announced in the following official statement issued last night:

"We attacked this afternoon on a front of 6,000 yards, extending from High wood to Leuze wood. As a result of the fighting, we have taken the whole of Ginchy village now is in our hands after severe fighting, and the ground between it and Leuze wood was captured."

German Casualties Heavy.

"East of High wood we advanced 300 yards on a front of 500 yards. Numbers of prisoners were taken and the enemy's casualties were very heavy. "Northeast of Pozieres we gained a further 600 yards of German trenches, and captured fifty prisoners, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, who was caught by our artillery fire while making for a counter attack. "Our artillery bombarded the enemy's trenches on Vimy ridge, opposite Souchez. There was reciprocal artillery activity in the neighborhood of Calonne to the east of Belloy, between La Bassée canal and Neuvechappelle. "Friday afternoon many air fights occurred."

French Attack at Verdun.

PARIS, via London, September 9, 11:17 p.m.—French troops by a brilliant assault this afternoon captured a section of German trenches east of Fleury, from the east of Belloy, where we captured about thirty prisoners. The enemy, after a sharp bombardment, attempted to retake positions we had recently captured to the north of Verdun, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

In the region of the Meuse, east of the village of Fleury, before Douaumont, our troops this afternoon carried by assault the whole of one section of German trenches. Two hundred prisoners, including two officers, and several machine guns, have already been sent behind our lines in the most brilliant action. Otherwise, nothing important has occurred."

Attacks Slacken, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, September 9, via London.—Anglo-French infantry attacks on the River Somme, in France, slackened yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. A British attempt to advance at Fourcaux wood (High wood) and night attacks by the French against German positions in the Bony-Denicourt sector were unsuccessful.

The statement reporting operations in the western theater says: "Enemy infantry attacks on the Somme slackened during the day. An English local enterprise at Fourcaux wood, and night attacks by the French against German positions in the Bony-Denicourt sector, were unsuccessful. We cleared small portions of our positions which previously had remained in the hands of the enemy. Artillery fighting continues. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) fighting has been reduced to a minimum. After a fluctuating battle we again obtained possession of a portion of the ground which had been lost. During the night there was intense artillery fire on both sides on the front from Thiaumont work to Chapire wood."



MILK PRODUCERS MAY RAISE PRICE

Say That Greatly Increased Cost Has Taken Away Their Profits.

Whether or not Washington consumers of milk will have to pay an increased price for milk in the future depends largely upon the settlement which shall be reached by the bureau of markets of the Department of Agriculture, the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association and representatives of local dairies in conference following a meeting of the producers here yesterday.

Production Cost Has Increased.

The producers desire a higher price for their raw product on the ground that the cost of production has increased so in recent months that they cannot continue longer in the business unless they get more money for their milk.

A resolution "for the information," as it was phrased, of the committee appointed by the producers' association was adopted, giving it a pack of 22 cents a gallon. The price of milk should be not less than 24 cents a gallon to the producer and not less than 26 cents a gallon.

The producers now get for their milk 15 and 16 cents a gallon for their milk during the spring, summer and fall. The price paid for milk during the four months of winter is approximately 22 cents a gallon. The producers say they are making a profit at these rates, and that the cost of milk feed is going up so that soon they will be producing at a loss.

The committee appointed is as follows: Westmoreland, Davis, Leesburg, Va.; William H. Chambers, Barnesville, Md.; F. E. Bowman, Remington, Va.; Judson V. Welliver, Rockville, Md.; McGill Bell, Dickerson, Md.; Frank S. Walker, Woodberry Forest, Va.; and Herman E. Gasch, Washington, D. C. This committee was empowered by the convention to make an inquiry as to the cost of distribution of milk, a reasonable price which it ought to bring the producer in view of the increase in every item of expense in production, according to the claims of the producers, and was empowered also to confer with the milk producers of the local market and make a settlement of the whole matter.

Will Report September 23.

The committee will bring in its report before a meeting of the association to be held here September 23, when it is expected that some final action will be taken, and it will be definitely known whether or not Washington dairymen will have to pay more for milk than at present.

JAPAN EXTENDING DEMANDS ON CHINA

Now Dictates Appointments of Military Advisers and Instructors in Schools.

PEKING, September 9.—In addition to demanding police power in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia as one of the terms of the settlement of the incident at Chenchiatun, in eastern Mongolia, Japan, it was learned in government circles here today, also has secretly suggested to China that the employment of Japanese military advisers at the large Chinese centers and of Japanese instructors in the Chinese military schools would be highly desirable.

UNDER FEDERAL INQUIRY.

Master Bakers' Plan to Advance Price of Loaf Taken Up.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Federal investigation of the National Association of Master Bakers' plan to make the price of small loaves of bread 6 cents instead of 5 was started here today. Charles F. Cline, United States district attorney, said the plan for one baker in a community to advance the price and let the others follow would constitute a violation of the anti-trust law. The plan to advance the price was announced at a meeting of the executive committee of the bakers' association here yesterday. This step was necessary, it was claimed, because of the sharp increase in the price of materials.

MINE HEAD SHOT DOWN; ROBBERS GET \$12,000

Foreigners Hold Up Machine, Taking Strong Box in Which Pay Roll Is Carried.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, September 9.—Stepping out of the shrubbery along the roadway at Glens Run, three miles west of here, two foreigners shot and fatally wounded Lee Rankin, superintendent of the Florence mine of the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company, took a strong box containing \$12,000 in miners' pay from the rear of Rankin's automobile, and escaped.

Fifteen minutes after the news of the hold-up spread over the district a hundred men, heavily armed, a pack of bloodhounds, police from Bellaire, Martins Ferry, St. Clairsville and Wheeling, W. Va., and other posse started to search the hills in the surrounding country.

Paul Pickens, a chauffeur for Rankin, attempted to save the payroll by speeding up the machine after Rankin had fallen from the machine with four bullets in his body, but a shot from one of the bandits brought the chauffeur to a halt with his machine before he had gone a hundred feet.

Negatives Clause in Treaties.

The new demands, restricting such appointments to Japanese, would, many officials believe, negative the "most favored nation" clause in American and other treaties and virtually convert a large section of Chinese territory into a Japanese protectorate.

JAPAN EXTENDING DEMANDS ON CHINA

Now Dictates Appointments of Military Advisers and Instructors in Schools.

PEKING, September 9.—In addition to demanding police power in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia as one of the terms of the settlement of the incident at Chenchiatun, in eastern Mongolia, Japan, it was learned in government circles here today, also has secretly suggested to China that the employment of Japanese military advisers at the large Chinese centers and of Japanese instructors in the Chinese military schools would be highly desirable.

China's Reply Delayed.

Ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi, who is to become minister of foreign affairs, has not yet arrived from Shanghai. He is expected to reach the capital next week. China's reply to the Japanese demands probably will be postponed for his consideration. China's dependency upon Japan for money, it is maintained in semi-official quarters, renders her unable to ignore either the Japanese demands or suggestions unless financial assistance is found elsewhere.

Wang Hung-nien, the Chinese commissioner who was sent to investigate the incident at Chenchiatun, in which several Japanese and Chinese soldiers were killed in a clash between troops of the two garrisons, has returned to Peking.

Official Report of Trouble.

The commissioner reports, officially, that the trouble began at a street fight between a Japanese civilian and a Chinese soldier. Japanese soldiers attempted to force their way into the Chinese barracks to arrest the soldier. A Japanese soldier, the commissioner says, slashed the Chinese sentry with a sword, whereupon firing began, which resulted in the death of six Japanese and four Chinese soldiers.

Japan's New Demand on China

Threatens Open Door Policy, Is the View of U. S. Officials

Japan's demands on China for the employment of Japanese military advisers in the large Chinese centers of south Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and Japanese military instructors in Chinese schools and colleges are viewed by officials here as part of a new Japanese policy which may threaten America's policies of the open door and maintenance of a free trade in the Far East.

Active Campaign of Advertising.

Referendum on a state law fixing a fifty-four-hour labor week is to be voted upon. It is supposed to be spread among the labor men that the opponents of the law are most numerous among republican employers.

MAINE'S CAMPAIGN ENDS IN A FRENZY OF SPELLBINDING

Republicans Confident They Will Win Tomorrow's Election by Big Majority.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW PLAYS VERY IMPORTANT PART

Mr Hughes' Attack on Emergency Legislation Effective With Pine Tree State Voters.

JOHNSON RUNNING STRONG

Democratic Senator Likely to Defeat Fred Hale and McGillicuddy May Be Returned to the House.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

AUGUSTA, Me., September 9.—Now draws to a close the most memorable campaign the state of Maine has witnessed in the memory of this generation, finishing in a whirlwind of oratorical effort and a blaze of fireworks and the blare of bands.

As the ballots flutter in the boxes next Monday they will tell the tale of public sentiment in the first state to express its toward the two great parties, and may, as they fall, indicate the direction the wind is expected to blow in the great political storm next November.

Barring surprises which may be sprung by the vast independent vote, which is not disclosing in full its intentions to the manner of either party, the indications appear to point to the republicans electing the governor and state ticket, three of the four representatives in Congress, one United States senator (Fernald) with the outcome of the other senatorship contest as close as to give neither side absolute assurance of winning.

Johnson Is Running Strong.

If it is to be a republican landslide Hale, the republican candidate will also win. If the vote is close, even with the republicans winning by a few thousand majority, Johnson, the democrat, may still be re-elected. This situation arises from the fact that Mr. Hale through personal disaffection is not so strong as his party while Senator Johnson will not lose the vote of a democrat.

Assets of the Two Parties.

Castling up the assets of the democrats and the republican candidates, the balance sheet would show about as follows:

For the democrats: President Wilson's popularity; the record of progressive legislation by the democratic Congress; the support of Samuel Gompers and what portion of the labor vote he can swing against the protective tariff argument; that "the President kept us out of war," expected refusal of a section of the bull moosers of 1912 to follow the leadership of Col. Roosevelt.

For the republicans: The basic fact that normally there are more republicans in Maine than democrats; the expected return of 30 per cent of the bull moosers, whose vote in 1912 combined exceeded the democratic vote; the tariff question in a state with many industries and products at stake; the sectional issue raised over the alleged discrimination against the north by the recent flood of influence from the south in the democratic Congress; the support of the "drys."

Active Campaign of Advertising.

The democratic managers have made an active campaign of advertising in the last hours. The democratic daily press has been flooded with page and half-page advertisements of an adroit and appealing character.

PRYING ON TRADE FACTS BY BRITISH STIRS OFFICIALS

Vigorous Steps to Follow Proof Neutral Mails Are Unfairly Scrutinized.

POLICY UNSUPPORTABLE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

State Department Investigating English Firms' Access to American Business Secrets.

RETALIATION LAST RESORT

No Radical Change Expected, But Gradual Easing Up on Part of Allies Looked for From Legislation.

The recent statement by David Lloyd George, the British secretary of war, during a tariff debate in parliament that trade information obtained from interrupted neutral mail can be put by Great Britain to "any public and national use" has aroused the attention of the Washington government, it was learned last night.

Any proof that Great Britain is making use of such information in her struggle for commercial supremacy would probably be followed, it was said last night, by vigorous steps here to bring about an alteration of any such policy.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement is regarded by officials here as opening the way for practices which might work inestimable injury upon American business interests.

Say Policy Is Unsupportable.

While the State Department yesterday declined to make any comment on the subject pending a full investigation of the exact meaning of the War Secretary's declaration, there were many evidences that the policy he suggested was viewed as unsupportable in international law.

Discussion of the subject brought out the suggestion that although the Phelan amendment denying use of American mail, cable, telegraph and express privileges to citizens of foreign countries interfering with American mails was stricken out of the retaliatory legislation recently passed by Congress, the measure as enacted contains authorizations which might be construed as broad enough to allow the President to retaliate against unfair use of the censorship.

Many officials believe that if it can be shown that British firms have an unfair advantage over American firms because of legislation passed as a result of information gained illegally from the censorship, the President could force importation to this country of the products of whatever industries are affected. As the British government has been stricken out of the retaliatory legislation, the measure as enacted contains authorizations which might be construed as broad enough to allow the President to retaliate against unfair use of the censorship.

Retaliation as a Last Resort.

It has been well understood, however, that the retaliatory powers were sought from Congress by the executive branch of the government for use only as a last resort and in case diplomacy failed. Retaliation will not be seriously contemplated, it is believed, until a thorough investigation of Lloyd George's purpose has been made, and then only if there are proofs that the trade information actually is being put to the use he suggested.

No surprise is felt here at the statement of Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of trade, that "it is not likely that Great Britain will change her blacklist policy at the request of the United States." Officials do not expect enactment of the retaliatory legislation to be met by any announcement of concession by Great Britain, but rather by a modification here and a slight change there, till the whole trade administration has been eased up and softened to remove the most threatening of America's objections.

PRESIDENT'S SISTER ILL.

Mrs. Annie W. Howe Reported in Serious Condition.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 9.—Mrs. Annie W. Howe, only sister of President Woodrow Wilson, is seriously ill in a hotel in New London, Conn., according to a telegram received here today by Joseph R. Wilson, a brother. Mr. Wilson said his sister had been in declining health for some time and had been spending the summer in New England. Her home is in Philadelphia.

British Air Raid in Belgium.

LONDON, September 9.—British aviators have carried out another of the series of raids directed against German aerial establishments in Belgium. The latest attack is described officially as follows: "The aeroplanes attacked the enemy's aerodromes at Ghastelles and Handaeme (southwest of Bruges). A large number of bombs were dropped with satisfactory results. All our machines returned."

WEATHER.

Fair and pleasant weather today. Tomorrow fair and warmer; gentle variable winds. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 10 p.m.: Highest, 77; lowest, 64. Full report on page 3.